necessarily associated with their parties but symbolize aspects of United States civilization dear to the heart of Latin America.

The Tennessee Valley development has left a deep impact on economic thinking and planning in Latin America. We observed its influence in the Cauca Valley project, which the Colombians refer to as the "Little Lilienthal Plan" because the former chief of the TVA, David E. Lilienthal, greatly contributed to the formulation of the project. The United States has also inspired the program of development in Chillan, Chile, the regional development programs in Brazil, and the Papaloapam project in Mexico, which promises to become the local TVA.

The interest of Latin American youth in the United States is evidenced by the success of the binational Institutes, in many of which we lectured. Some counted their enrollment in thousands and had more students than the local university. Among the students they counted not only teen-agers but many professional and business people. The primary task of the Institute is to teach English and English and American literature; actually, they introduce their students to North American civilization. At the same time, the number of Latin American young people enrolled in our universities is steadily increasing.

This interest marks an important shift in the cultural orientation of the countries of Latin America. Only two decades ago, families that could afford to educate their youngsters abroad sent them to Europe, mainly to France. Now the United States is the magnet. The new generation of intellectuals returning from this country brings back new customs, ideas, and attitudes.

All in all, time is working for stronger economic, political, and cultural ties between the United States and Latin America. Unity of the Western Hemisphere—Anglo-Saxon nations in the north and Latino-Indian countries in the south—is geopolitically more real than the sisterhood of Argentina and Peru, Chile and Mexico, or Uruguay and Haiti. In brief, the idea of geopolitical togetherness of the Western Hemisphere has a good chance to become the cornerstone of our policy in Latin America, while the idea of unity of *Latin* America alone can hardly be translated into a policy that is consistent and effective.

The weakness of the United States policy in this area is the lack of a clearly recognized long-range objective. Too much attention is paid to temporary considerations, pressures of vested interests, and extrinsic motives. Our position would be strengthened by recognition of the basic fact that geography and history have determined the destiny of North America and South America—to live and grow in a common living space—and that this situation is largely independent of the vicissitudes of the global cold war.